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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/315,901	05/20/1999	WOLFGANG DULTZ	2345/70	7089

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EXAMINER

REVAK, CHRISTOPHER A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2131

DATE MAILED: 03/25/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/315,901

Applicant(s)

DULTZ ET AL.

Examiner

Christopher A. Revak

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5,6.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

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DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d).

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement submitted is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-3,7-11,13,14,18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wright in view of Samar.

As per claims 1 and 13, it is disclosed by Wright of a key generator which generates a shared private (secret random binary encryption) key for (storing on a medium) party A (first

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user's telecommunication device) and for (storing on a medium) party B (second user's telecommunication device)(as shown in Figure 3 and col. 5, lines 58-61). Once the keys are established, they are provided to cipher stream generators (first and second logistic device) which outputs a cipher stream which is used for bi-directional communications (as shown in Figure 1,3, col. 3, lines 17-31, and col. 5, line 67 through col. 6, line 2). The cipher stream generators (first and second logistic devices) are assigned to party A & B (first and second telecommunication devices) respectively as shown in Figures 1 and 3. The cipher stream generators (first and second logistic devices) synchronizes the ordering so that the communications guarantee a correct order of delivery of the encrypted data sequence (col. 3, lines 32-38). The examiner asserts that the cipher stream generators (first and second logistic devices) check the private (first and second) keys that they have been applied (inserted) correctly because Wright discloses that the communication channel must be able to guarantee a correctly ordered delivery of encrypted data packets and if synchronization is lost, the encrypted data packets may be lost (col. 3, lines 35-40). The teachings of Wright are silent in disclosing of recording a key on a portable medium. This feature is disclosed by Samar of recording a private key on a smart card which is used to encrypt communications (col. 3, lines 22-31, 34-38). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to store private keys on an external device such as a smart card in order to protect the integrity of the key. Samar recites motivation for use of this concept by disclosing that by storing the private key on a smart card, it never leaves the device and can be safely maintained where it never passes through the computer

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system. In the event that the computer system is compromised, the key is not available to the intruder (col. 2, lines 20-28). It is obvious that the teachings of Wright would have benefitted from the teachings of Samar as a means to protect the integrity of the private key from being compromised by an unauthorized user.

As per claims 2 and 14, it is disclosed by Wright that the public (first and second) keys must be synchronized so that the cipher stream generators (first and second logistic devices) can properly encrypt (and decrypt) the transmitted data (col. 3, lines 31-38).

As per claims 3 and 19, it is disclosed by Wright of generating (by a key generator) secondary private (additional secret random binary encryption) keys which are used to encrypt information for transmission over a communications channel (col. 4, lines 10-16). The secondary private (additional) keys are generated and it is checked to see if they are properly synchronized between the two parties so that the correct key is used for decryption (col. 6, lines 2-18). The teachings of Wright are silent in disclosing of recording a key on a portable medium. This feature is disclosed by Samar of recording a private key on a smart card (by inserting it into the computer) which is used to encrypt communications (col. 3, lines 22-31, 34-38). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to store private keys on an external device such as a smart card in order to protect the integrity of the key. Samar recites motivation for use of this concept by disclosing that by storing the private key on a smart card, it never leaves the device and can be safely maintained where it never passes through the computer system. In the event that the computer system is

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compromised, the key is not available to the intruder (col. 2, lines 20-28). It is obvious that the teachings of Wright would have benefitted from the teachings of Samar as a means to protect the integrity of the private key from being compromised by an unauthorized user.

As per claim 7, the teachings of Wright disclose of two parties being involved in an encrypted system utilizing a stream cipher. The teachings of Samar are relied upon for the use of storing the private key on a smart card (portable media)(col. 3, lines 22-31, 34-38).

As per claim 8, the teachings of Samar are relied upon for the use of storing the private key on a smart card (semiconductor storage device)(col. 3, lines 22-31, 34-38).

As per claims 9 and 18, the teachings of Wright are relied upon for the use of a key generator which generates a shared private (secret random binary encryption) key for (storing on a medium) party A (first user's telecommunication device) and for (storing on a medium) party B (second user's telecommunication device)(as shown in Figure 3 and col. 5, lines 58-61). The examiner asserts that a keyboard is used in the teachings of Wright since there is an interface for a user to communicate with a computer whereby the user can use the keyboard to enter commands into the computer to dictate how the key generator will work. The teachings of Samar are relied upon for the use of storing the private key on a smart card (portable media)(col. 3, lines 22-31, 34-38). It is shown in Figure 1 of Samar of the use of at least 3 (number of selectable) smart cards.

As per claim 10, the teachings of Wright disclose of a key generator which generates a shared private (secret random binary encryption) key for (storing on a medium) party A (first

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user's telecommunication device) and for (storing on a medium) party B (second user's telecommunication device)(as shown in Figure 3 and col. 5, lines 58-61). The teachings of Wright are silent in disclosing that the key generator is accessible to the public. The examiner hereby takes official notice that the knowledge of a key generator is readily available to the public. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to make public knowledge of a key generation process. It is notoriously well known that the particular algorithm is public knowledge for a key generation process, what is unknown is the information which is submitted into the key generator which produces the random value which is used to encrypt the stream of data. Based on infinite possibilities for a generated key value makes it hard for a hacker to crack the generator in order to obtain the key. It is obvious that the teaching of Wright make known to the public the key generator, but conceal the information regarding to the value of the information inserted into the key generator in order to maintain security of the encrypted transmission of data.

As per claim 11, the teachings of Samar are relied upon for the use of storing the private key on a smart card (magnetic strip card)(col. 3, lines 22-31, 34-38). The examiner asserts that upon entry of the smart card (portable media), the key is used to encrypt information. The teachings of Wright are relied upon for the use of a key generator which generates a shared private (secret random binary encryption) key for (storing on a medium) party A (first user's telecommunication device) and for (storing on a medium) party B (second user's telecommunication device)(as shown in Figure 3 and col. 5, lines 58-61).

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5. Claims 4,5,15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wright in view of Samar in further view of Bennett as supported by Menezes et al.

The teachings of Wright disclose of a key generator, but fail to disclose that the key generator uses a beam generator or emissions of photons. The teachings of Bennett disclose of beamsplitters which produce photon pulses (emissions)(col. 2, lines 55-58,65-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to apply a specific key generator which is used to generate keys. Menezes et al recites motivation for the use of key generator by reciting a true random bit generator requires a naturally occurring source of randomness which makes it difficult to exploit the randomness of a hardware or software device (pg 171). Using pseudorandom bit generators are sufficient means, but have proven not to be cryptographically secure (pg 173). It is obvious for the teachings of Wright to have utilized a random key generator such as based on a beam splitter or photon emissions as taught by Bennett and based on the reasons recited by Menezes et al that makes it difficult to exploit the key generation process.

6. Claims 6 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wright in view of Samar in further view of Menezes et al.

The teachings of Wright disclose of a key generator, but fail to disclose that the key generator uses radioactive decay. The teachings of Menezes et al disclose of a key generator which is based on an elapsed time between emission of particles during radioactive decay (pg 172). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

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invention to have been motivated to apply a specific key generator which is used to generate keys. Menezes et al recites motivation for the use of this particular type of key generator by reciting a true random bit generator requires a naturally occurring source of randomness which makes it difficult to exploit the randomness of a hardware or software device (pg 171). Using pseudorandom bit generators are sufficient means, but have proven not to be cryptographically secure (pg 173). It is obvious for the teachings of Wright to have utilized a random key generator such as based on radioactive decay for reasons recited by Menezes et al that makes it difficult to exploit the key generation process.

7. Claims 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wright in view of Samar in further view of Schneier.

The teachings of Wright disclose of a key generator which generates a shared private (secret random binary encryption) key for (storing on a medium) party A (first user's telecommunication device) and for (storing on a medium) party B (second user's telecommunication device)(as shown in Figure 3 and col. 5, lines 58-61). The teachings are silent in disclosing that the key is used only once. In a related teaching, Schneier discloses of using a one-time pad (key) in a stream cipher (pg 197). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to apply a key which is used only once in order to increase security of the encrypted data transmission. The teachings of Schneier recited motivation for use of the one-time pad (key) by disclosing that if the keystream generator produces a stream of random bit, it produces a one-time pad (key) which provides

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perfect security and the closer the keystream generator's output is randomly produced, it is harder for a hacker to crack it (pg 197). It is obvious that the teachings of Wright would have produced a key which is only used once for reasons of providing a strong encryption scheme which would be near impossible to break as is taught by Schneier.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Please see attached PTO-892 for citations of relevant references

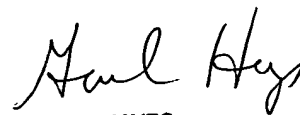
9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher Revak whose telephone number is (703) 305-1843. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 6:30 am to 4:00 pm. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Fridays from 6:30 am to 3:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gail Hayes, can be reached on (703) 305-9711. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned as follows:

for After-Final Communications:	(703) 746-7238;
for Official Communications:	(703) 746-7239;
for Non-Official Communications:	(703) 746-7240.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.



GAIL HAYES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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CR

March 20, 2003